1. (Amended) A method of altering the immunoreactivity of human cells, which method comprising introducing a gene encoding an accessory molecule ligand that is at least partially derived from a ligand that is a member of the tumor necrosis factor family into said cells so that said accessory molecule ligand [is expressed] has increased stability on the surface of said cells.

83. (Amended) A method of altering the immunoreactivity of human cells, which method comprising introducing a gene encoding an accessory molecule ligand that is derived from a ligand that is a member of the tumor necrosis factor family which has a stabilized activity into said cells so that said accessory molecule ligand [is expressed] has increased stability on the surface of said cells.

84. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein said chimeric accessory molecule ligand gene comprises at least one domain or sub-domain gene segment derived from a first accessory molecule ligand gene operatively linked to the domain or sub-domain gene segment of a second accessory molecule ligand gene.

85. (New) The method of claim 84 wherein said first and second accessory molecule ligand genes are selected from the group consisting of the genes from any species encoding CD40-ligand, Fas-ligand, CD70, TNF_α, TNF_α, CD30 ligand, 4-1BB ligand (4-1BBL), TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL) and nerve growth factor.

86. (New) The method of claim 84 wherein at least one of said domain or sub-domain gene segments is an artificial gene segment.

In the Abstract:

Please amend the Abstract as follows:

> This invention relates to genes which encode accessory molecule ligands, such as the CD40 ligand and their use for immunomodulation, vaccination and treatments of various human diseases, including malignancies and autoimmune diseases. This invention also describes the use of accessory molecule ligands which are made up of various domains and subdomain portions of molecules derived from the tumor necrosis factor family. The chimeric molecules of this invention contain unique properties which lead to the stabilization of their activities and thus greater usefulness in the treatment of diseases. Vectors for expressing genes which encode the accessory molecule ligands of this invention are also disclosed.